

unaccompanied alien children—that is the highest percent that gets to stay. Mothers with children is the next highest percent that gets to stay.

When people are leaving the countries in Central America, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras in massive numbers by the thousands and nobody shows up having been deported to those countries, then what happens is they understand that the promises are true, your odds of being deported are now down to this—now, it is well less than 1 percent, and the promise of America will take care of you, America will give you your heat subsidy, your rent subsidy, your housing, your food stamps, your Obama phone, your ObamaCare, and now, the President wants to give you your lawyer.

All of that is part of the promise. Until we send people back, they are going to keep coming. The common denominator message that we received over and over again, Mr. Speaker, was that unless you send them back, that is the only way you can send the message “don’t come,” is for people to lose their \$5,000, \$6,000, \$7,000, \$8,000 that they have invested in paying a coyote and being back in their home country, trying to save up some more money to come into America. That is a big chunk of money for people that are averaging less than \$3,000 a year, on average, for their income.

We have a government policy that is a complete mess and a calamity. I believe that each of the law enforcement there are doing the job as best they can, and the rules of engagement prevent them from having a cohesive strategy that can actually secure the border.

We need to build a fence and a wall and a fence on the southern border to keep them on the other side of it, so they can’t get in, and we need to call upon the border State Governors, in particular the Governor of Texas, to continue to do what he is doing—that is call up forces to secure the border, that is call up his National Guard—the Texas National Guard—to secure the border.

This Congress has an obligation to pass a resolution that calls upon the border State Governors to call up their National Guard to circumvent the Commander in Chief of the United States—constitutionally, I might add. It is the only way to secure the border. This President will not. He will not secure the border. The border State Governors can do this, I believe they will do this, and Congress has an obligation to fund them.

So I put a message out, Mr. Speaker, that we first need to pass a resolution in this Congress, and the resolution needs to say the President’s DACA language, coupled with mostly the excuse of the 2008 legislation, his refusal to enforce immigration law, and his advertisement that we are not going to enforce the law that has penetrated deeply into Mexico and Central America has got to stop. The President has to

reverse it. He has to start enforcing the law. That is job one.

The second one is—it is not going to happen, I don’t believe he is going to do it, I don’t think it is in his head or his heart, he has got another agenda, and so we call upon the border State Governors to call up their National Guard and enforce the border and commit the House at least to funding the border State Governors, so they can keep them on the line, and they can go to the other States for reinforcements, especially with sympathetic Governors.

Pass the little fix of the 2008 law, set it as a stand-alone bill, and send it over to the Senate because they are hiding behind it now and using that as an excuse not to enforce the law.

Another one, do not let these illegal aliens go north of the border any more than 50 miles. Keep them contained. Put them in housing that, if it is good enough for the United States military, it is good enough for those who have come into the United States illegally—yes, even if it is canvas, even if it is a tent city, we cannot be rewarding them with air-conditioned buildings and opulent digs scattered across the countryside.

Mr. Speaker, there are solutions to this. They are in the hands of the President. We need to call upon him to enforce the law.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 9 o’clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2326

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FLORES) at 11 o’clock and 26 minutes p.m.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 3230, PAY OUR GUARD AND RESERVE ACT

Mr. MILLER of Florida submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 3230) making continuing appropriations during a government shutdown to provide pay and allowances to members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces who perform inactive-duty training during such period:

CONFERENCE REPORT

H. REPT. 113-564

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3230), making continuing appropriations during a Government shutdown to provide pay and allowances to members of the reserve components

of the Armed Forces who perform inactive-duty training during such period, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Veterans Access, Choice, and Accountability Act of 2014”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—IMPROVEMENT OF ACCESS TO CARE FROM NON-DEPARTMENT OF VET- ERANS AFFAIRS PROVIDERS

Sec. 101. Expanded availability of hospital care and medical services for veterans through the use of agreements with non-Department of Veterans Affairs entities.

Sec. 102. Enhancement of collaboration between Department of Veterans Affairs and Indian Health Service.

Sec. 103. Enhancement of collaboration between Department of Veterans Affairs and Native Hawaiian health care systems.

Sec. 104. Reauthorization and modification of pilot program of enhanced contract care authority for health care needs of veterans.

Sec. 105. Prompt payment by Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 106. Transfer of authority for payments for hospital care, medical services, and other health care from non-Department of Veterans Affairs providers to the chief business office of the Veterans Health Administration.

TITLE II—HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

Sec. 201. Independent assessment of the health care delivery systems and management processes of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 202. Commission on Care.

Sec. 203. Technology task force on review of scheduling system and software of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 204. Improvement of access of veterans to mobile vet centers and mobile medical centers of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 205. Improved performance metrics for health care provided by Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 206. Improved transparency concerning health care provided by Department of Veterans Affairs.

Sec. 207. Information for veterans on the credentials of Department of Veterans Affairs physicians.

Sec. 208. Information in annual budget of the President on hospital care and medical services furnished through expanded use of contracts for such care.

Sec. 209. Prohibition on falsification of data concerning wait times and quality measures at Department of Veterans Affairs.

TITLE III—HEALTH CARE STAFFING, RECRUITMENT, AND TRAINING MATTERS

Sec. 301. Treatment of staffing shortage and biennial report on staffing of medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.